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FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) - CRITICAL HARDWARE

NUMBER: M8-1MR-8M011-X

33U.6321.004

SLIBSYSTEM NAME: MECHANICAL - EDS

REVISION: 9/1/95

PART NUMBER PART NAME **VENDOR NAME VENDOR NUMBER**

LRU : DIFFERENTIAL ASSEMBLY

NPO-ENERGIA 33U.6321.004 ACTUATOR, EXTEND/RETRACT 33U.6121.035

33U.6121.035 NPO-ENERGIA

PART DATA

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION OF PART UNDER ANALYSIS: EXTEND/RETRACT ACTUATOR

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS:

QUANTITY OF LIKE ITEMS: 1 ONE

FUNCTION:

SRU

PROVIDES THE ENERGY NECESSARY TO EXTEND AND RETRACT THE ORBITER DOCKING RING. CONTAINED IN THE ACTUATOR IS A FRICTIONAL BRAKE. THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE IS LOCATED ON THE SHAFT OF THE EXTEND/RETRACT ACTUATOR AND LIMITS DOCKING LOADS AND DISSIPATES ENERGY. DURING MATING WHEN LOADS ON THE ACTUATOR ARMATURE ARE HIGH, THE BRAKE ASSORBS THE AXIAL KINETIC ENERGY ASSOCIATED WITH THE RELATIVE CLOSING VELOCITY BY SLIPPING. BRAKE SLIPPAGE ALSO OCCURS DURING RING RETRACTION WHEN THE RING HAS BOTTOMED OUT.

SERVICE IN BETWEEN FLIGHT AND MAINTENANCE CONTROL: SERVICEABILITY CONTOL, DOCKING WITH CALIBRATING DOCKING MECHANISM.

MAINTAINABILITY REPAIR METHOD - REPLACEMENT.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS: 33U.6121.035

33U.6321.004 33U.6321.03B-05

PRINT DATE: 08/25/95

FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) — ÇIL FAILURE MODE

NUMBER: M8-1MR-8M011-03

REVISION#

9/1/95

SUBSYSTEM NAME: MECHANICAL - EDS

LRU: DIFFERENTIAL ASSEMBLY

ITEM NAME: ACTUATOR, EXTEND/RETRACT

CRITICALITY OF THIS

FAILURE MOD€: 2/2

FAILURE MODE:

FAILS TO ABSORB SHOCK

MISSION PHASE:

00

ON-ORBIT

VEHICLE/PAYLOAD/KIT EFFECTIVITY: 104 ATLANTIS:

CAUSE:

HIGH SLIP FORCE ON FRICTIONAL BRAKE - PARTICULATE CONTAMINATION. CORROSION, EXCESSIVE TIGHTENING OF SHAFT NUT

CRITICALITY 1/1 DURING INTACT ABORT ONLY? NO

CRITICALITY 1R2 DURING INTACT ABORT ONLY (AVIONICS ONLY)? N/A

REDUNDANCY SCREEN

AVICA

B) N/A

C) N/A

PASS/FAIL RATIONALE:

ΝVΑ

B)

NA

C) N/A

METHOD OF FAULT DETECTION:

NONE PRIOR TO CAPTURE, DURING CAPTURE A FAILURE OF THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE COULD BE DETECTED THROUGH PHYSICAL OBSERVATION - EXCESSIVE MECHANICAL SHOCKS.

- PAILURE EFFECTS -

(A) SUBSYSTEM:

NO INITIAL EFFECT. POSSIBLE EXCESSIVE LOADS ON ORBITER AND MIR DOCKING MECHANISMS DURING CAPTURE.

(8) INTERFACING SUBSYSTEM(S): IF DOCKING LOADS ARE EXCESSIVE, ENERGY ASSOCIATED WITH THESE LOADS COULD PROPAGATE TO ORBITER AND MIR DOCKING MECHANISMS. ELEMENTS IN BOTH

DOCKING MECHANISMS COULD BE OVERLOADED.



Proprietary Data

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FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) - CIL FAILURE MODE

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(C) MISSION:

EXCESSIVE LOADS INCURRED DURING CONTACT COULD PRECLUDE CAPTURE OR CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORBITER AND MIR DOCKING MECHANISMS RESULTING IN THE INABILITY TO EXTEND OR RETRACT DOCKING RING. THE INABILITY TO CAPTURE OR MOVE RING TO MATE BOTH MECHANISMS WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF DOCKING AND SUBSEQUENT LOSS OF ORBITER/MIR MISSION OBJECTIVES.

(D) CREW, VEHICLE, AND ELEMENT(S):

NO EFFECT ON CREW OR VEHICLE, POTENTIAL DAMAGE TO ORBITER AND MIR DOCKING MECHANISMS.

(E) FUNCTIONAL CRITICALITY EFFECTS: N/A

DESIGN CRITICALITY (PRIOR TO OPERATIONAL DOWNGRADE, DESCRIBED IN F): 2/2

(F) RATIONALE FOR CRITICALITY CATEGORY DOWNGRADE:
NA (THERE ARE NO WORKAROUNDS TO CIRCUMVENT THIS FAILURE.)

-DISPOSITION RATIONALE-

(A) DESIGN:

A FAILURE OF THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE TO SLIP IS CONSIDERED VERY REMOTE. THE IMPACT OF THE EXCESSIVE LOADS SHOULD OVERCOME THE SINDING BETWEEN RINGS DUE TO CONTAMINATION OR CORROSION. THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE IS COMPLETELY ENCASED AND SEALED, WITH LINERS AT THE STATIONARY POINT AROUND THE ACTUATOR ARMATURE TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF OUTSIDE CONTAMINATION. DUST TRAPS ARE PROVIDED TO TRAP PARTICLES CAUSED BY FRICTIONAL WEAR. THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE IS DESIGNED TO SLIP WHEN THE LOADS BETWEEN BOTH DOCKING MECHANISMS EXCEEDS 1000 KG. THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE IS UTILIZED TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE LOADS FROM PROPAGATING TO THE MIR.

LOAD ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT THE MAXIMUM AXIAL TENSION LOAD INCURRED AS THE RESULT OF THE EXTEND/RETRACT ACTUATOR FAILING TO ABSORB SHOCK (FRICTIONAL BRAKE FAILS TO SLIP) DURING CAPTURE IS 3203 KGF ALONG THE Z-AXIS WHICH IS NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO CAUSE A CAPTURE LATCH TO DISENGAGE. (ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT AN AXIAL LOAD OF 3698 KGF IS REQUIRED TO DISENGAGE A CAPTURE LATCH.) STRESS ANALYSIS HAS INDICATED THAT THE CAPTURE LATCH WILL NOT BE DAMAGED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO TO PREVENT IT FROM BEING ACTUATED OPEN DUE TO THIS 3203 KGF TENSION AXIAL LOAD. THIS AXIAL LOAD WILL NOT EXCEED EXTERNAL AIRLOCK /ORBITER STRUCTURAL LIMITS.

(B) TEST:

THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE WAS TESTED AT THE COMPONENT LEVEL AND FOUND TO SUPWHEN AXIAL LOADS WERE BETWEEN 1000 KGF AND 1100 KGF.

THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE IS PART OF THE EXTEND/RETRACT ACTUATOR DRIVE CHAIN. SINCE THIS FAILURE MODE RESULTS FROM A FAILED FRICTIONAL BRAKE, VERIPICATION OF PROPER FRICTIONAL BRAKE AND ACTUATOR OPERATION (IN RESPECT TO THIS FAILURE MODE) IS PROVIDED BY THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATION TEST. IN ALL CASES THE FRICTIONAL BRAKE HAD SLIPPED WHEN AXIAL LOADS WERE BETWEEN 1000 KGF AND 1100 KGF:



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FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) — CIL FAILURE MODE NUMBER: M4-1MF-BM011-03

APDS SERVICEABILITY TEST IN A SIX-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM DYNAMIC TEST THE SIX-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM DYNAMIC TEST VERIFIES APDS DOCKING AND
UNDOCKING OPERATIONS UNDER CLOSE-TO-FULL-SCALE CONDITIONS. STATIC
MOTION OF ENTITIES IS SIMULATED UNDER SPECIFIC INERTIAL AND
GEOMETRICAL PARAMETERS FOR VARIOUS INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR
MIR/SHUTTLE DOCKING. A TOTAL OF 20 DOCKINGS IS PERFORMED.
EXTEND/RETRACT ACTUATOR FRICTIONAL BRAKE VERIFIED BY ABSORPTION OF
ENERGY OF RELATIVE MOVEMENT DURING EACH DOCKING. SUBSEQUENT TO
THIS TEST AN ENGINEERING INSPECTION IS PERFORMED TO IDENTIFY BROKEN
OR LOOSE HARDWARE.

OMRSD - TURNAROUND CHECKOUT TESTING IS ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMRSD.

(C) INSPECTION:

RÉCEIVING INSPECTION

EXTEND/RETRACTION ACTUATOR AND FRICTIONAL BRAKE ARE SUBJECTED TO A 100% RECEIVING INSPECTION PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL

CORROSION PROTECTION PROVISIONS AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL VERIFIED BY INSPECTION, CHECK OF ROOM CLEANLINESS; PARTS WASHING AND OTHER OPERATIONS WHICH PROVIDES CLEANLINESS ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

CRITICAL PROCESSES

ANODIZING, HEAT TREATING, SOLDERING, CHEMICAL PLATING, AND CURING VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

ASSEMBLY/INSTALLATION

TORQUE, ADJUSTMENTS AND TOLERANCES ACCORDING TO TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE DRAWINGS ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

TESTING

TESTING VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

HANDLING/PACKAGING

HANDLING/PACKAGING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENT FOR SHIPMENT VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

(D) FAILURE HISTORY: /

DATA ON TEST FAILURES, UNEXPLAINED ANOMALIES, AND OTHER FAILURES EXPERIENCED DURING GROUND PROCESSING OF ODS DOCKING MECHANISMS CAN BE FOUND IN PRACA DATA BASE.

(E) OPERATIONAL USE:

NONE



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FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) - CIL FAILURE MODE

NUMBER: M8-1MR-BM011-03

· APPROVALS -

DESIGN ENGINEER DESIGN MANAGER

M. NIKOŁAYĘVA

A SOUBCHEV

NASA SS/MA NASA SUBSYSTEM MANAGER